THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Hydro-electric project in Sariska cannot be implemented without the prior approval of the Central Government. Permission to carry out a survey to assess the feasibility of the project, given by the Government of Rajasthan, has been withdrawn by that Government on 28-1-1986.

Development of wasteland

1833. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to achieve the target for the development of 5 million hectares of wasteland every year by the Wasteland Development Board; and

(b) in what manner this is proposed to be applied to Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The Action Plan drawn up by the National Wastelands Development Board and approved by the National Landuse and Wastelands Development Council for implementation by the State/U.T. Governments has the following key elements:—

(1) *Identification of Wastelands*: Eech State|UT Government has been requested to identify wastelands in their territory whether they be in forest area, revenue/common lands or degraded farmlands.

(2) *People's Involvement*: This will be ensured by the following measures:—

(a) *Decentralised Nurseries*: People's nurseries i.e. kisans, schools, women, youth groups, voluntary agencies, etc., will be motivated to meet the increased demand of seedlings.

(b) *Farm Forestry*: Farmers will be motivated to take up tree farming on their marginal lands and planting on their field bunds. A rational policy in regard to distribution of seedlings should be evolved.

(c) *Tree Growers' Cooperatives*: Tree Growers' Cooperatives should be organised with the involvement of farmers in raising and distribution of seedlings and in tree plantations.

(d) *Voluntary Agencies*: The grass root agencies, mahila mandals, youth groups would also be motivated in nursery raising and tree plantations.

(e) *Tree Pattas*: Strips of land along roads, rails, canals, etc. and other degraded land should be given to the rural poor, with usufruct rights on the trees planted by them on such lands.

(3) *Nodal Agency*:

The State|UT Governments have been requested to identify a single nodal agency for ensuring an integrated approach for the implementation of the programme which is being executed by different agencies, official and otherwise.

(4) *Seed*:

The States|UTs. have been requested to extend the scope of operation of the existing State Seed Corporations to include the production and supply of fodder, grass and legume seeds to farmers on commercial basis.

(5) *Leasing of Lands*:

The State|U.T. Governments have been requested to prepare guidelines for leasing of forest and non-forest wastelands for afforestation to the rural poor.

(6) *Forest based industries*:

These must be encouraged to afforest wastelands to produce the raw material needed by them. Industries must also be enthused to raise tree cover on wastelands with a view to provide employment to the rural poor as well as to enable them to grow trees on a remunerative basis. The State Govern-

ments have been requested to draw up guidelines for the lease of wastelands to industries in this behalf.

(7) *Urban fuelwood and green belts*:

The State|UTs. have been requested to ensure that towns and cities have green belts of fuelwood and fodder plantations to cater to the urban fuelwood and fodder needs.

(8) *Degraded Forest Areas*:

States have been requested to identify degraded forest lands and to reforest them fuelwood and fodder species.

(9) *Forest Development Corporations*:

The Forest Development Corporations should obtain wastelands on lease from the Governments for raising fuelwood and fodder plantations.

(10) *Government Departments*:

Government Departments, public sector undertakings and other bodies|institutions having substantial areas of unutilised land must bring such land under tree cover.

(11) *Media and Communication*:

A massive publicity campaign tarough the traditional media of folk art and culture, radio, television and other audio-visual aids should be undertaken to create awareness among the masses.

(12) *Monitoring and Evaluation*:

The State|U.T. Government should evolve appropriate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure qualitative implementation of the programme.

The afforestation targets for 1986-87 totalling 3.25 million ha. have been communicated to the States|UTs. The Plans drawn by the States|UTs so far indicate that afforestation of 1.8 million ha. will be achieved during 1986-87. The matter is being pursued.

(b) The above are the salient features of the programme which would be implemented in Rajasthan as well, through the State Government. Efforts would also be made to integrate the programme with special programmes having an afforestation component like Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme as well as proverty alleviation programmes like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP, with increasing involvement of voluntary agencies, especially in the areas of demonstration, training and extension.

Short Reorientation Courses for Senior Officials

1834. DR. SHYAM SUNDAR MOHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up one week short course of reorientation for senior officials to acquaint them of conditions prevailing in the non-urban areas; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to impart training to All India Service Officers, who are out of touch with non-urban aspects of Indian life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is organising one week refresher courses to all IAS Officers. These courses are designed to provide vertical communication among the participants whose seniority would range from the junior most to the senior most levels and thus ensure interaction between those who formulate policy and those who implement it and to provide for experience sharing in Policy Planning and Programme Implementation among the participants who are drawn from several States. Many of these programmes deal with problems of rural development.

(b) In addition to what has been stated in (a) above, longer duration programmes (8 weeks/4 weeks) have also been organised for IAS Officers *viz.* for officers of 6—9 years service with focus on programme implementation, for officers of 10—16 years